



THE MCGILL DAILY

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1994

The Church of Christ wants you

Cult haunts campus

BY ROBIN PERELLE

They sport a variety of titles, from the International Churches of Christ to the fastest growing religious movement in the world, but the bottom line is they're a cult and they're looking for new recruits on our campus.

It all started 15 years ago when a group of 30 zealots met in Boston and founded the organization. Since then, they have expanded into 53 countries around the world, entrapping 75 000 members on their way.

Last month they approached me. The invitation to their Bible study group seemed harmless enough, even downright friendly. Society can feel so cold and empty that a bit of warmth is always appreciated, especially by a first-year student struggling for a little meaning.

So I went to their next meeting and was immediately enveloped in warmth and filled with a sense of belonging that I suddenly realized had been sorely absent from my life.

They offered answers and support, a communal search for meaningful messages, and to me — a total stranger! I felt lucky to have been found.

And that's exactly what they had intended. Another sucker sucked in. Welcome to the Church of Christ.

"We just want to spread the message of the Bible," insists Anne Du Sault, one of three head co-ordinators of the Montreal movement.

"The Bible made my life so much better and so much easier that I want to share it with other people. I think that's part of loving God and following Jesus' example," she states.

But Kate (not real name), a former member of the Bible study group, vehemently contends that their goal isn't to share, it's to take over your life.

"In the beginning, it was okay and even kind of interesting, but then it started to get out of hand," says Kate. "They started inviting me to a ridiculous amount of conferences and I knew they'd get really pissed if I refused."

This was not pure speculation on Kate's part, for she had actually witnessed an alarming confrontation between another member and Du Sault after the former had missed

a meeting.

"When Anne (Du Sault) found us, I felt the tension right away," recalls Kate with a shudder. "She started yelling at my friend and I was shocked by her rage. She started insulting her, calling her selfish and egotistical."

"You know, for a leader of the Church of Christ, she didn't seem very Christian at all," adds Kate. "Christ said you should forgive people, not make them feel like shit and then forgive them."

Kate's friend Lisa (not real name) confirms that the incident occurred. "They wanted my life to revolve around their group. When it didn't, they started telling me stuff like I'm a bad person and I do everything for ulterior motives," says Lisa.

Since that day, Lisa admits that the harsh words have had an effect. "I started wondering what the hell was wrong with me. I'm already insecure, and this whole experience just added to it."

This method of conversion used

by the Church of Christ was recently deemed to be psychologically destructive in an investigation by the 5th Estate.

The CBC production interviewed a number of the cult's former members, who recalled initially being very impressed by the organization. They remembered the warmth and the joy that seemed to emanate from the participants. But their experiences with the Church of Christ ended badly.

Every member is subjected to a system of rigid "mind control" where they must confess their sins to an assigned "discipline partner" who teaches them how to conform to Church standards. Basically it's brainwashing, and Lisa seems to have escaped with a glimpse of what would've been.

During the broadcast, former member Robin Deol insists that it's all about numbers. The goal is to "take it higher" and get as many new recruits as possible; your advancement within the organization

depends upon it.

In 1985, Deol and her husband were part of a group sent to "evangelize" Toronto. They describe the process as a well-planned military campaign, intended to saturate the city, especially the universities which are full of energetic prospects, with leaders.

Church elder Al Baird told the 5th Estate the strategy is simple. "Jesus said you're to go and make disciples of all nations."

A year and a half ago, 22 disciples from Toronto's Church of Christ came to Montreal. Today their numbers have doubled, and in this city Bible study groups have been established at McGill, Concordia, University of Québec at Montréal, and University of Montréal.

The University of Manitoba banned them and they have been a source of controversy at the University of Toronto and the University of British Columbia.

While some people have called it the arrival of the body snatchers,

Du Sault defends her organization against allegations of cult-hood. "A cult is something that really controls people's lives and is really hard to get out of, and is led by one man. We're not led by one man, we all work together," says Du Sault.

As for the controlling people's lives part?

Du Sault says, "Sure people have called us radical, but I think it's a matter of having convictions and sticking to them. We just try to convince people to join us based on what we've learned, but if people really don't want to agree with the Bible they are free to leave."

But investigations show the Church of Christ requires the total obedience and commitment of each member, as well as, at least 10 per cent of their income. They tell you who to date, when to marry, how to think, and how to live.

As a result, many North American universities have already banned the organization from their campuses.

Student federation knocked on both coasts CFS rejected at Acadia, Vancouver Community College

BY RYAN WARD

OTTAWA (CUP) — In two referendums this month, students sent the Canadian Federation of Students a clear message: No.

At Acadia University in Wolfville, N.S., students voted in a referendum Jan. 17-Feb. 2 to reject a proposed CFS membership fee increase.

At Vancouver Community College's Langara campus in B.C., students rejected their membership in the CFS in a referendum held Feb. 8.

"The students have spoken," said Todd Barker, president of the Acadia student council. "There is this disillusionment in the school about CFS being an Ontario-dominated organization and the students did not want to pay any more."

The CFS member schools have been holding referendums during the past year to approve fee increases or to decide on membership. The referendum defeat at Langara brings

the number of schools which have left the CFS in the last year to five.

Acadia is the second school since last February to reject a fee increase. The Acadia referendum asked students to approve a fee increase of \$6 per student from \$4 annually.

About 1,150 people, or 35 per cent of eligible student voters, came out to vote and, when all the ballots were counted, there were 752 No votes and 692 Yes votes.

Barker says students want more value for their money before fees go up. He says there wasn't a No or Yes campaign for the referendum, but promotion was done by the student union to get the word out about the referendum.

At Langara, the referendum campaign was bitterly fought with posters from both the pro-CFS and anti-CFS sides accusing the opposition of lying.

During the referendum, 1,158 students (19.5 per cent of the 5,950 registered voters) marched to the polls and voted. By the time the

ballots were counted, the No side won with a tally of 583 to 561. Laraine Bone, a candidate for the chairperson of Langara Students' Union, says the voices telling students to vote against CFS membership were those of Langara students and that students trusted them over

those of strangers from the CFS.

In the next two months, there are five more referenda on membership scheduled nation-wide, and seven member schools will consider fee increases.

The McGill Post Graduate Students' Society is a member of CFS.

Students' Society elections Campaign period is on for vote next week

Yes, it's Spring, that time of year again when young resumé-padders thoughts turns to dreams of power. For the next week, up and coming student politicians will be drifting around campus shakin' hands and kissing babies, trying to convince us that they're the only one for the job.

Its election time for the Students' Society of McGill University (SSMU), with the voting dates set for next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

As well, students will vote for the executive and representatives for the Arts Undergraduate Society (AUS), the Daily's Board of Directors, and the Québec Public Interest Research Group (QPIRG) Board of Directors.

See upcoming *Dailies* for more information.

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Documenting WOMEN

MARCH 1-6

Studio D, the women's studio of the National Film Board of Canada, presents a series of groundbreaking films, including the premiere of

WHEN WOMEN KILL

by Barbara Doran

A powerful film about women who, after being battered for years, kill their abusers. The film examines the courts' treatment of the "murderess" past and present, and challenges the legal system to confront the violence that men inflict on the home front.

A Morag production in co-production with the National Film Board of Canada's Studio D in association with CBC Newsworld.

There will be two benefit screenings for Auberge Transition, on March 1 at 6:30 pm and 8:30 pm.

Panel discussion to follow 8:30 pm screening.

Special Guest: Author Ann Jones will be present to sign copies of her new book, *Next Time She'll be Dead: Battering and How to Stop it*. Book signing to begin at 6:00 pm.

WHEN WOMEN KILL will be also screened on March 3 at 6:30 pm, March 4 at 8:30 pm and March 5 at 6:30 pm.

NFB CINEMA

1564 St. Denis Street (corner of de Maisonneuve)
Métro Berri-UQAM (St. Denis Exit)

Admission: \$4 (General) \$3 (Students and Seniors)
Information: 496-6895

Tickets are on sale 30 minutes before each screening.
Our program is available at NFB Montréal.



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Registration for the Spring '94 session begins February 28. For further information, call us at 848-3602/3605 or drop in at 1822 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West.



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John Henry Cardinal Newman ANNUAL LECTURE

REFLECTIONS ON THE PLACE OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

A lecture by
Dr. George Johnston

Faculty of Religious Studies
McGill University

Thursday, 3 March, 1994, 5:30 p.m.
Stewart Biology, S1/3, McGill University

Panel Discussion to be held the following morning; details to be announced.
Sponsored by the Newman Centre and the McGill Chaplaincy Service

Events

Today

Environmental Awareness
Week:

• Environmental Corporate
Showcase. 10h00-16h00 in Shatner
107/108.

• "Did Science Matter? A Retro-
spective on Acid Rain." A panel dis-
cussion, Pierre-Marc Johnson,
Chair. 12h30 in Leacock 232.

• "Air, Water and Waste in
Montréal," Bruce Walker from
STOP. 19h00, Meakins Theatre,
McIntyre Bldg.

• "The World as Creation," Dr. J.
Polkinghorne, Cambridge Univer-
sity. 18h00, Birks Building.

A demonstration marking the
recent massacre in Hebron, in the
Occupied territories, will be held by
the PSC, ASA, BSN, ISN, and SAC.
It will be held in front of Shatner
today, 11h30-13h00.

McGill Choral Society is desper-
ately seeking women that can sing
Soprano for Carmina Burana.
Wednesdays, 19h30-22h00, room
C310, Music building.

McGill Player's Theatre presents:
Vivian by G. Stern and *Jack and Jill*
by Donald Molnar. Tonight and to-
morrow at 20h00. For info and res-
ervations call: 398-6813.

Women's Union meeting today
at 16h00 to discuss poster for
International Women's Week.

Join the International Socialists
discussion of the Working-Class
Origins of International Women's
Day. Concordia University, Hall
Building H771. 19h30. All Welcome.

Later this week

Thursday

30 Hour Famine this Thursday and
Friday. Come and support our famin-
ers in Shatner 107/108 as they raise
money and awareness for the world's
hungry. Not too late to participate. For
info call Mark at 333-2877

Friday

The Caribbean Students' Socie-
ty of McGill General Meeting. this
Friday at 18h30. Union Building
room 107/108.

Ongoing

Entrepreneur's Day March 30th.
Call Kelly at 931-7174 to rent a table.

The Savoy Society of McGill presents
the hilarious musical *The Gondoliers* by
Gilbert and Sullivan, March 3, 9, 10
(students/seniors \$6, general admission
\$10) and March 4, 5, 11, 12 (student/
senior \$8, general admission \$12) at
20h00 in Moyse Hall. Info and reserva-
tions: 398-6826.

Friends of Tibet Club is looking for
members. If you're interested in Tibet-
an philosophy, arts, Buddhism, the Dali
Lama or anything about Tibet, call Ten-
zin at 597-6397 or 448-9654. PS: Also
looking for executive members.

The McGill Student Film and Video
Festival, presented by the English De-
partment and DESA, is accepting any
and all VHS and Film Format submis-
sions. Held on April 7th/8th, the Festi-
val is an amazing place to present your
work! Submissions accepted in English
Department office until March 31st.
For more info contact Allison (284-
3630 or Malve (284-1996).

The McGill Courant is a new maga-
zine publishing the opinions of stu-
dents. Please place your submission in
prose or poetry in our box at Leacock's
porter's office. Info: 932-6739.

Want to Quit smoking? Last call for
anyone wishing to follow the "In Con-
trol" smoking cessation program at
Health Services. Call 398-6017 for info.

Confronting the one-gun theory:

An interview with Hussein M. Amery

Witnesses say Israeli army responsible for 8 deaths at mosque

By DAVID KENNEDY AND KRISTIN ANDREWS

Last Friday, Dr. Baruch Goldstein, an Israeli settler, fired on a crowd of over 800 Muslim worshippers in the Ibrahimi Mosque. He killed at least 40 people.

While the world media has reported the act as the isolated work of a deranged gunman, some critics are saying that the incident must be seen in the context of the history of occupation and military repression in the West Bank. In particular, Goldstein's position as a member of the radical Zionist organization Kach and its spinoff, Kahane Chai, calls attention to the broader issue of militancy on the part of settlers in the area.

Hussein M. Amery, a program officer for the Canadian NGO Medical Aid for Palestine (MAP) and a correspondent for the *Middle East Times*, returned recently from an extended stay in the Israeli Occupied West Bank. He was in Hebron only days before last Friday's massacre. The *Daily* spoke with Mr. Amery last night.

Daily: To the best of your knowledge, what happened at the Mosque last Friday?

Amery: There have been confusing circumstances. For instance, there are always soldiers located at each entrance to the Mosque. They had a clear view of the Mosque. It wasn't an obstructed view. Also it's been noted by Israeli television that there were 20-30 armed Israeli settlers inside the Mosque at the time.

Now what they were doing there at 5:30 in the morning, nobody knows. But they didn't do anything to stop this man, and obviously they watched it happen. It's a big place, but not so big that you can't see everything that's going on. If I, for instance, had raised a gun, I would be shot dead in seconds. There's no question.

Daily: The international media have reported that the massacre was the responsibility of a single gunman. Are you aware if any of these individuals who were inside the Mosque have been detained or questioned, to find out precisely what happened in the area, or are Israeli officials sticking with their one-gun theory?

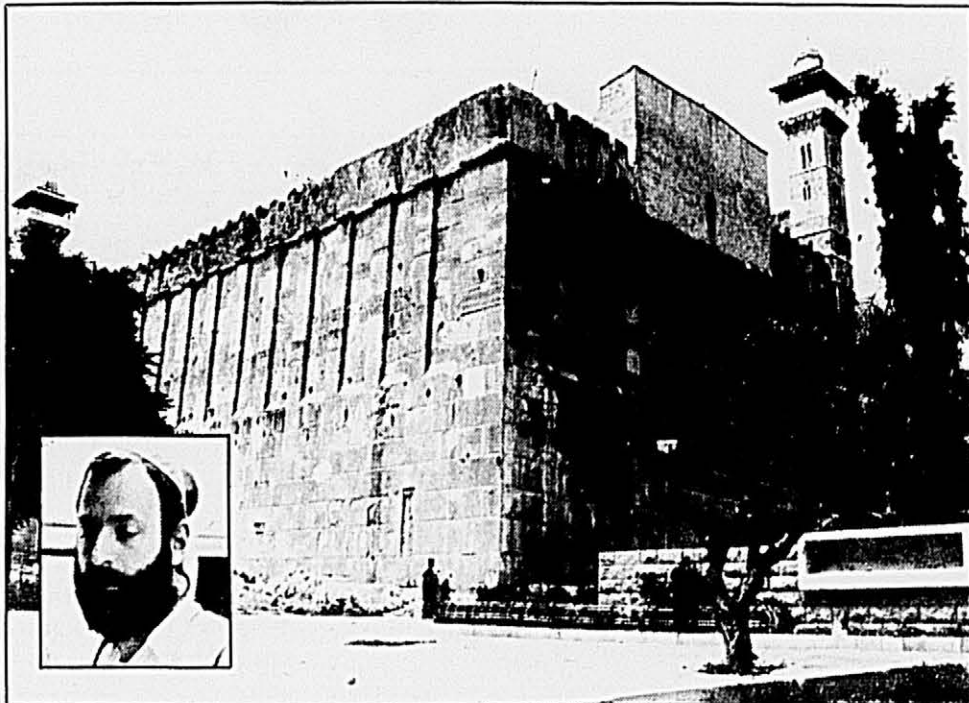
Amery: The head of the military is sticking with the one-gun theory, although it seems as though an investigation has been launched. The people who were in the Mosque have testified that as they were leaving the mosque, some eight people were killed — as they were leaving the mosque. — by the soldiers themselves and not by Goldstein.

And indeed Patrick Martin reported, from the *Globe and Mail*, that the Palestinian guard there had gone out to ask the guards he found to come in and help. When they cleared out the mosque, they were using tear gas.

It was Israeli television that reported that the eight people were killed by soldiers leaving the mosque. The soldiers at the Mosque have maintained that they thought it was the Palestinians shooting inside, and that's why they shot. But the question of why, with a patrol, this man was able to shoot and reload three times — it doesn't seem possible to me.

Daily: When you were in Hebron, what was the situation there at that time?

Amery: The situation then was much calmer than it is now. But it should be noted that



The Cave of the Patriarchs in Hebron, which serves as both synagogue and mosque. At dawn last Friday the Jewish settler Baruch Goldstein (inset) opened fire on Muslim worshippers.

"And I think that even more important now is the number of people that have been killed following this massacre — which now is teetering on exceeding the actual number killed inside the mosque."



The Hebron massacre has attracted attention to the Jewish Settlers' widespread access to arms

the situation is never truly calm, because of the existence of the settlement abutting Hebron called Qiryat Arba. There's also a smaller settlement inside the town. Within the marketplace, there is almost a constant tension when you walk there because the settlers are not the basic settlers which live around the Jerusalem or Tel Aviv area.

These people are followers of the late Rabbi Meir Kahane, and they lay claim to the land. And when I say the land I speak of the land in the whole sense of the land. Every piece of the land they put their foot on they have a right to. The settlement is not just political, but religious/political. There would be a Jewish presence in Hebron, thereby delegitimizing the Palestinian population in Hebron.

Daily: I guess that is especially played out at the Mosque, at the Cave of the Patriarchs. Can you describe the Israeli presence at the monument?

Amery: Coming through the market towards the mosque and synagogue, near where the settlement is located, it is a heavily patrolled area. There are watchtowers, there are soldiers on the rooftops. On the ground there is usually a patrol comprised of 16-25 men. They patrol to escort any yellow-plated cars (because Israelis are given yellow plates, where Palestinians are given blue or green plates).

Daily: It seems that the security concerns are designed to protect the settlers from the Palestinians. How is it that the soldiers were so unprepared for an attack by an Israeli on the Palestinians?

Amery: I think that the general assumption there is that there is a state of occupation. This is not in dispute even by the Israelis. They call this place where Hebron is located, the West Bank, the Territories. There are 144 detachments there guarding the settlements. They are there not to protect the Palestinians but to maintain control over them; this is the nature of a military occupation.

On the other hand, the military is there to protect the settlers. These settlements were obviously not welcome by the Palestinians because they involved expropriation of land, and deportation from their homes. Now, it should also be noted that not all the settlers are followers of Kahane, or any of the other very extreme groups. Many of them move to the settlements because of disproportionate state funding that has made it economically viable for them to live there.

So if someone bought you a house and paid you \$60 a month to live there, rather than pay for a house in Jerusalem, you would move there. Many of them would leave quite willingly if they could be removed. On the other hand, many of them are extremists. They also don't recognize Israel as it stands. The Israel that exists now is something less than a whole state. They are very extreme. Many of them are American emigrés.

And many of the soldiers in the detachment that serve in the West Bank are residents of the settlements. Therefore these are their friends. It's not unusual to see soldiers guarding the settlement in which they live. At least since December I know of six murders in which no one has been charged. In each case witnesses have identified members of Kahane Chai, but no one has been arrested. Nothing

continued on page 5

EDITORIAL

More than three Rs

Reduce, reuse, recycle
Give a hoot don't pollute
Save the earth

Slogans we hear often enough (on this side of the globe) no doubt. And understandably so. After all, this is supposedly the age of environmentalism. Now, we can recycle, buy "green products", environmentally-friendly detergent and aerosol-free deodorant. We can even join an environmental group and flaunt our dedication to the cause by wearing a 'Save the Whale' T-shirt.

These actions, allow us (and our governments) to feel that we are "doing our part" to ensure that ourselves and future generations are guaranteed what should be a basic human right - to live in a clean and healthy environment.

But this is often where the consciousness ends. Rarely do we hear about issues of the environment related to racism, "development" and other areas of social justice. In some cases, even the most ardent enviro-activist fails to make these connections.

The modern environmental movement in Canada and the United States, which sprung from the civil rights and anti-war movements of the 60's are living proof of this fact. Predominantly white middle-class student activists have failed to address environmental problems such as decent, affordable housing or the dumping of toxic wastes in Black, Latino, and First Nations communities.

Instead, environmentalists have focused on wildlife preservation, resource conservation and population control.

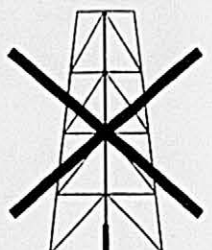
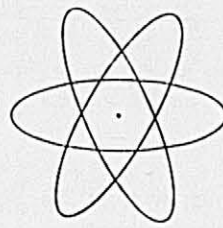
Today, 60 per cent of African Americans and 50 per cent of Latinos live in neighbourhoods with at least one uncontrolled toxic waste site. Over 300,000 farm workers (90 per cent of whom are people of colour) are poisoned by pesticides sprayed on crops. In the James Bay region, Hydro Quebec exploits Cree lands to generate electricity.

While the Canadian and U.S. governments (which produce over 25% of the world's garbage alone) pretend to be at the forefront of the environmental movement, they export their waste elsewhere (ie, Mexico via NAFTA).

In 1988 President Obiang of Equatorial Guinea made an agreement with an American corporation to dump toxic waste on Annobon island in exchange for \$1.6 million. This was done to the detriment of the over 2000 island inhabitants who face increasing health problems and the death of all vegetation on the island.

In order to affect real change, enviro-activists must not only look at the physical environment but must also incorporate issues that affect the human environment.

The staff of the McGill Daily



HYDE PARK

Reflections after the massacre

an opinion by Hillel C. Neuer

Until last week, when one spoke of the infamous Hebron massacre, one spoke of the 1929 barbaric slaughter of some 70 Jews by Arab mobs, which further led to the effective expulsion of that city's Jewish population. To speak of the "Hebron massacre" today, though, will for a change evoke the legitimate question, "Which one?"

The wholesale, senseless carnage wreaked last week on the Hebron mosque worshippers by radical Dr. Baruch Goldstein deserves nothing less than complete, uncategorical, condemnation. Any qualification whatsoever is unconscionable.

Whether Arabs have done similar or worse to Jews is completely irrelevant. That Goldstein was troubled by political events or by the recent murder by Arabs of his close friend is about as relevant as the fact that Valery Fabrikant was upset about being denied tenure, or the fact that Marc Lepine (of the Université de Montréal massacre) may have once been slighted by a woman.

There is an unfortunate tendency these days to rationalize crimes and criminals, sometimes by invoking socio-economic or racial

factors. The gradual effect is nothing less than the removal of individual moral responsibility—the underpinning of any decent, functioning society.

The response to the recent anti-White shooting on the Long Island Railway (LIR) is a good example of misguided reactions to crime. Instead of condemning the murders outright, some black leaders used the opportunity to suggest that America's oppression of blacks somehow "explained" — or even justified — the crime. This approach was completely out of place there, and it ought to be completely out of place in any response to Dr. Goldstein's actions.

But there was another equally misguided reaction to the LIR murders, only from the other end of the political spectrum. Not content to condemn the culprit as an "animal", some right-wing New York noisemakers ugly attempted to impugn all blacks for a crime committed by one.

Again, a valid parallel to the Hebron massacre could be drawn: as much as our condemnation of Dr. Goldstein must be uncategorical, it cannot be allowed to extend

beyond the criminal to include the mass of law-abiding Jewish settlers in Judea and Samaria. If we are serious about fighting vicious stereotypes here or abroad, we cannot tolerate the tarring of many for the actions of one. Of course, the P.L.O. has done precisely this, and will continue to make as much political hay from the massacre as it can, as it attempts to paint all Jewish residents of the Territories as crazed, wild-eyed killers.

The sad irony is that, politically, there is no greater loser from all this than the settlers themselves. Damage will come from two fronts: first, from the Moslem terrorist groups who have vowed bloody revenge, and second, from Israel's Labour government, who will use the post-massacre public indignation to crack down hard on all segments of the anti-Rabin settler movement, and not just on radicals.

There is more tragic irony, though. The settlers in Hebron have often pointed to the 1929 massacre of Jews as a reason for their determination to stay. It remains to be seen whether the 1994 massacre of Arabs will eventually become the reason they had to go.

...LETTERS

McGill Hillel President

To the Daily,

In light of the horrible massacre committed last Friday in Israel, we reiterate our condemnation of terrorism, whether it be committed by Arab or Jew. Dr. Baruch Goldstein, the man who machine-gunned the Hebron mosque, in no way represents Israeli or settler mainstream opinion. What he does represent is an insane individual belonging to a violent minority. Considering this, we hope that the peace process will continue and that no party will use this tragedy to either withdraw

Ya'ara Saks

from the Sept. 13 accords or make a cynical attempt at re-negotiation. Again, we deplore, in no uncertain terms, the mass-murder of 43 muslim worshippers by Goldstein.

Tagar

McGill Zionist activist group

Correcting Hindu her/ history

To the Daily,

This letter writer wishes to clear some misunderstandings about Hindu tradition vis-a-vis sexuality as expressed

continued on next page

LETTERS

He's Baaack...

To the Daily,

I have no problem with Seth Abramovitch's letter (Feb. 17), just its contents. It seems that Mr. Abramovitch doesn't understand the meaning of "male-male sex", and feels that this ignorance justifies launching a protest against an organization, even if this results in the deaths of innocent people.

If you don't know what sex is, why not ask? Your answers to the Red Cross's questionnaire are not evaluated by a nurse, in private before you give blood. At this point you can discuss, with the nurse, your answers and any potential misunderstandings you may have.

Mr. Abramovitch also claims that "the questionnaire makes no attempt at weeding out heterosexuals who, because of high risk practices, are high-risk candidates." What do you think the 11 questions before question 12a pertain to? What do you think the pointed, explicit questions asked by the nurse do?

Finally, Mr. Abramovitch, as for "people just be[ing] decent and do[ing]

the right thing for once," refusing to hear a rebuttal to your arguments is neither the decent nor the right to do. The purpose of having a Letters page is to allow for a free debate of ideas. This is why I have no problem with your letter; it is only through debate that we can reach a common conclusion. This is also why I have a serious problem with your refusing a response. Are you so insecure about your convictions that you are this frightened to see a response? In this case, why write at all?

Jeremy Michelson
U3 Science

Massacre condemned

To the Daily,

In light of the events on Friday February 25th, 1994 at the Machpelah Cave in Hebron, I extend the deepest regrets and utmost sympathies to the plight of the many innocent victims of a madman's actions.

It is unfortunate that fanaticism such as this can be so detrimental to two peoples' ongoing struggle to

SINCE 1911
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THE MCGILL DAILY

HYDE PARK

Too easy to call Goldstein insane

an opinion by Azim Hussain, U2 Sociology

In the media coverage of the massacre in Hebron, one thing was constantly drilled into listeners' minds: that Goldstein was "insane". Calling people like Goldstein insane and calling their acts isolated seems a very convenient function of avoiding an analytical approach to the social context which Goldstein has come from. If he was so insane and his act was isolated, what explains Amir Popper's murder of seven Palestinians in Rishon le Zion four years ago? What explains the tremendous support Goldstein's act has received amongst Israeli settlers? What explains an Israeli settler (from New York, no doubt) saying that all Arabs should be killed in the way Goldstein killed them? Maybe they're all insane, or maybe they represent a current of thought in Israeli society. After all, it was after the "most senior of the religious-national educators" (Ha'aretz) Rabbi Moshe Nereya said

that there was no time to think, "but rather the time to shoot [Arabs] right and left, as long as one disperses the murderers who rise against you," that Popper lined up the Palestinian labourers and shot them.

In is very easy to call Goldstein insane, the way Marc Lepine was called insane. Indeed, that was the argument used against feminists. Don't "politicize" the insane, he was just insane. Once the media can dismiss Goldstein as crazy, they are not compelled to look closer at the anti-Arab racism in Israeli society. To see how mindless the coverage has been, one need only compare the case with what would've happened if the roles had been reversed, if the gunman was a Palestinian and the murdered were Jews. Then the media would engage in intense sophistry on the nature of anti-Semitism in Arab society, its historical roots and its current manifesta-

tions. The gunmen wouldn't be called crazy and left at that, there would be ample discussion on how he is representative of the pervasiveness of anti-Semitism, etc. Numbers would be given as to how many Arabs are anti-Semites. Fifty per cent, maybe 80 per cent, or maybe even all of them. I doubt that the media would interview his friends the way they did with Goldstein, casting him in a positive light, defending his actions.

I wonder how many dead Palestinians it will take for people over here to realize that racism is part of Israeli society, and is a driving force for the hate-filled settlers who sit provocatively on confiscated Palestinian land. Obviously, fifty or so murdered Palestinians (the exact number is not known) hasn't made it clear. Maybe our own society's contempt for Arabs has something to do with it?

...LETTERS

continued from last page

in the letter of Michael Kluk (Feb. 17), and in the article "Herstory on South Asian sexuality" written by Rima Banerjee (Feb. 14).

Reader Rima Banerjee's comment, "not much information available about Muslim perspective due to Hindu bias."

Since the arrival of the traders from Bagdad in the province of "Sindh" (today in Pakistan known as "Sindh") in the 12th century, and Mughal rulers in Dehli in the 16th century, Hindus in India were ruled by Muslim kings (Sultans). How was it possible for the subordinate Hindu subjects to stop any "informations" from the rulers?

The comprehensive Arabian treatise on the subject, compiled and written in a spirit comparable with the Sanskrit treatise of the "Vatshayana's Kama Sutra" and "Kalyana Malla's Ananga Ranga" by the 16th century Shaykh Umar ibn Muhammed al-Nefzawi, the English translation of which is "The Perfumed Garden" (by Sir Richard Burton) published by G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Hindus never had any biased against it.

According to Hindu tradition "Shakti" could mean power, strength, force, energy, or the combination of all of these. This being a Sanskrit word, carries a specific deification with itself. That being the Mother Goddess which Hindus worship to get the strength and vital energy at the time of need. According to the Treatises of the Hindus derived both from the Vedic and Tantric schools, all females are the extensions of the Mother Goddess of Shakti.

Michael Kluk mentioned about "Hindu lesbianism to cliterodectomy...". Homosexuality in Hindu society was never denied. But it was not condoned. There is no record of "cliterodectomy" in any form in any Hindu society or culture.

P.M. Mukhopadhyay

Banerji responds

To the Daily,

Ask me if I really care what a liberal white male thinks of me. At best your absurd emotional rant simply served as an amusing and pathetic reminder of what I deal with everyday, the insecurities and anxieties of those in power about to lose it. Pleasing the likes of you

has not, is not, and will never be my aim. Gaining the approval of the oppressor is not the focus of my life. Why so defensive Mr. Kluk? Obviously your oversensitive self is suffering from a persecution complex.

It pained me greatly to see you label me as "misreading" for I had quite a good laugh while reading your sorry attempt to discredit me through a personal attack. Ah, the height of intelligence! As for your lament that I am not well-informed in European history, I must inform you that in fact I am TOO familiar with it since it has been forcibly jammed down my throat all my life.

It is futile to de-construct the many shortcomings of your superficial arguments, in addition to your assessment of my personality traits, in a mere 300 words. I invite you to speak to me so that I may have the pleasure of demolishing all of your tired arguments in person.

Yours in Struggle,
Rima "The Militant" Banerji

Get your FEUQin' facts right

To the Daily,

Your report (Feb. 16) on the February meeting of the RACSQ's 'Conseil d'administration' misrepresented the positions of the various RACSQ members on a proposed policy of fusion with FEUQ. While Sherbrooke and Laval had introduced the original motion calling for an immediate fusion with FEUQ, they abstained from voting on the amended version of the motion which delayed the process by one month (this amended motion passed with a 2-1-3 vote, with Rimouski and Polytechnique voting in favour). This precision is not a mere technicality however. It is essential to recognize that Sherbrooke and Laval have lately adopted hard-line positions in order to prompt RACSQ into revising its status; while they do not object to a negotiation process, they have also established clearly their intention to join FEUQ.

As for PGSS, its unwavering opposition to a "fusion" with FEUQ is based on political and technical grounds. Politically, PGSS has been wary of the FEUQ's centralizing tendency, of its conservative policies on social and economic issues (very much at odds with

the Canadian Federation of Students), and of its barely veiled support for an independent Quebec. On the technical side, PGSS considered the motion contradictory, for it hinted at both an inclusion within FEUQ and a retention of the RACSQ charter — a legal impossibility. The PGSS is not against the idea of bringing all grads together under the same umbrella. However, this should not compromise grad autonomy and would be best performed within a province-wide confederal structure — i.e. outside FEUQ.

Eric Laferrière
VP-External Affairs, PGSS

Bias on Bosnia

To the Daily,

Regarding your "It's About Time" article, applauding NATO's ultimatum to the Serbs (Feb. 17).

In the interest of truth, might not the Daily reprint Peter Brock's informative article published in the Gazette of Saturday 19 February 1994? This would in fact tell your readers something about the other half of the pitiful realities of the ex-Yugoslavia.

Or would this be too much to ask of a newspaper which published an interview with a Croatian student last year in which that particular student's ethnic fantasies about Serbs were presented as matter-of-factly as the Nazis used to present their "facts" regarding the Jews? Do you remember the Serbs being described as less educated, shorter, and darker people than the taller, lighter skinned Croats?

Instead of taking sides in the dirty little war in Yugoslavia, why doesn't the Daily stick to reporting the news about things their staff is actually well-informed about?

Milica 'Not a Serb' Krivokapic
M.A. History

Good for Yoo

To the Daily,

Re: Happiness Makes Perfect (Feb. 3)
My congratulations to J. Yoo who managed to unwrap his/her sticky, frustrating spiderweb of thoughts, double thinks and confusing, contradictory feelings long enough to create an essay. I wish I could have done the same. Keep plugging at the problem.

Robin Bergart
Religious Studies, '93

The Hebron massacre

continued from page 3

has been done about this.

Daily: Do you see any solutions to the situation?

Amery: The massacre wasn't something that I think could be avoided. When I heard this had happened, it wasn't a question of why it happened, but how come it had taken so long to happen. The extremists have maintained that as peace moves closer to attainment, that they will increase the level of violence, that they will do everything they can to prevent the talks. One of their main goals, in fact, is confrontation. They are encouraging the Israeli military to leave.

In my mind, the ultimate solution to these things is to dismantle the settlements, especially in downtown Hebron. Dismantle all the settlements in Gaza because these are merely leftovers from the occupation of Sinai. There are no historical claims to the area. Even the government maintains that considering the plight of Gaza and the hopelessness and the perpetuation of the settlements will be a source of conflict.

On the other hand there are some very huge settlements surrounding Jerusalem that I don't think are viable to be dismantled. I make a distinction between the settlements everywhere excepting in Jerusalem. This is not to say that coexistence is not possible. But if land that has been taken is not returned, then it will always be a source of conflict.

And if the United Nations resolutions that condemn the law are not respected, then what validity does international law have? And what is the purpose of resolutions 242 and 338? I'm only saying these things because these are the cornerstones of the current negotiations. And these are the basic minimum demands of the people, even in the five year plan.

Daily: There seems to be a reluctance on the part of Israelis, but a gradual feeling on the outside, that the Kahane extremists should be labelled as terrorists. But the word 'terrorist' is not being used in this particular case.

Amery: It's been strenuously avoided, actually. This person Goldstein is a terrorist. You have to understand that the term terrorism, and the whole theory of terrorism and the schools of terrorism that arose during the '70s and '80s were rooted in Israeli political philosophy. Israel has the best centres for schools on terrorism. But even Rabin called this guy a terrorist.

But I must say that there are many mainstream Israelis who denounce this guy, who denounce these extremists as well. But I would say the majority of them would not consider him a terrorist. He enjoys a disgusting amount of support within his own community, within Israel proper, and within New York, I might add.

Daily: What do you think the implications of this event will be for the Israeli-PLO peace negotiations?

Amery: Well, it's not the first massacre of Palestinians and it prob-

ably won't be the last. I'm not Palestinian. But they have in their mind several massacres that they never forget, that they always refer to as points in their history and their struggle for independence and return of the homeland: Deir Yassin, Kafr Qassem, Sabra and Shatila, the Massacre on the Dome of the Rock, and other incidents such as the killing of several youths in '87 which sparked the *Intifada*.

This in my mind is going to be one of those incidents. It may be quickly suppressed by the Western press, the UN Security Council and by the Americans so as not to derail the peace process, it will nevertheless be a new reference point for the Palestinians in their history.

And I think that even more important now is the number of people that have been killed following this massacre — which now is teetering on exceeding the actual number killed inside the mosque.

Daily: And were these all Palestinians?

Amery: All Palestinians. It's at 65 now, and people were killed to-day as well. A second massacre is being committed by Israeli security forces. If Rabin wanted to curtail this, he could. There's a real danger that what might happen is if some significant moves aren't taken to restrict the arms that are proliferating in the area, and with the number of soldiers who are shooting live ammunition instead of shooting into the air, what's going to happen is that there will be a new *Intifada*.

And they won't be throwing stones anymore because some of the Palestinians are armed now. What's going to happen will be a consequent severe repression of them as well. The Israelis are much better armed. I don't have to explain that.

So here we have two options: one is an accelerated peace settlement, and the other is an accelerated conflict.

When people think about what has happened, they should take into account that the people who were killed (or were executed, which is a more correct term for it) were in a state of prayer, in a mosque, in a holy place, and in a place that is revered by Jewish, Muslim and Christian faiths. And even if the press decides to forget about this, people should remember that these were human beings that were defenceless and they were not in a state of conflict but in a state of peace — seeking serenity in the holy month of Ramadan.

And how ironic that it should happen during the Jewish festival of Purim, which is supposed to be a celebration.

Ironically, the Israeli government has placed a curfew on the entire West Bank and Gaza Strip, so these people are in effect being punished because they were victims. It's not just a question of what happens in the peace process, or politically and diplomatically or whatever, it's a question of what happens to the people who basically just want to live their lives in peace.

Montréal likes to think it recycles

Even band-aid solutions to environmental crisis won't stick

BY GWYN WANSBROUGH

IF THE recycling facilities in the city of Montréal seem to be few and far between, it's because they are. Since 1989 the city has been trying to "clean up" its act, but their efforts have been met with criticism by environmental groups who feel that they are not doing enough.

"The program has been a great success," says Pierre Morissette, an engineer with the Department of Public Works who is in charge of the city's recycling program. "We have reached and surpassed the goal that we set in the beginning. We set a

goal of 10 per cent waste reduction and since 1989 waste in this city has been cut by 11 per cent."

But many environmental groups in Montréal view the recycling program as a poor effort by the city. Patrick Henn of Action Rebut, a coalition of 23 citizen's environmental groups around Montréal, feels that 11 per cent recycling is not enough.

"The actual reduction in waste is more likely around 8 per cent," explains Henn. "There is no excuse for it not to be higher."

Stephane Gingras, the head of a Greenpeace campaign to stop the export of toxic waste, agrees. He said that when compared with other cities in North America, waste reduction in Montréal has not been impressive.

"The city of Seattle, which started its recycling program in the same year as Montréal, has reduced its waste by 47 per cent," says Gingras. "The difference is that the city of Seattle set higher goals, invested a lot of money and decided that recycling was a priority."

Another serious problem with the city's recycling program, according to Gingras, has been Montréal's contribution to the practice of dumping toxic waste in developing countries. "Citizens are fooled into believing that the plastics they recycle are really being recycled," says Gingras.

"In fact, toxic waste, which includes plastic products from Montréal, often ends up in Asia where it is not recycled. It endangers workers' health and the environment of these countries."

Morissette, from the Department of Public Works, does not view this as the city's problem. "When we send plastics to Asia it's business," he explains. "They buy it! It's the same as when they buy any resource from Canada. We are not responsible for working conditions there."

THE CITY'S recycling program was initiated in 1989 as a result of a campaign promise of Mayor Jean Doré. Since then, the city has distributed 100 000 greenboxes, and placed 121 recycling depots around the city. In the first three years of the program, the city collected 40 000 tonnes of paper, glass, metal and plastic for recycling.

Morissette points to new additions to the program as proof of the city's good intentions: in 1992, they developed hazardous waste pick-up services, textile and clothing recycling, composting programs and a new telephone information line that provides information in French and English about recycling.

The problem with expanding the program further, according to Morissette, is the cost of these programs which outweighs the revenue received through the sale of recyclables to private firms.

But Gingras feels that it's not a problem of money, but a lack of political will that is preventing the expansion of recycling programs in Montréal. "All one has to do is look at the price of incinerators to see that the cost of recycling is not the problem" he says. "The success of the program so far has not been due to the City of Montréal. It has been due to the fact that people want to recycle."

Gingras believes that the city of Montréal should be actively lobbying industries to stop producing harmful materials. "Manufacturers want people to believe that material such as plastics are recyclable and recycled to keep them buying plastic," Gingras explains. "This practice must be stopped."

Henn feels that much remains to be done in order to consider Montréal's recycling program a success. "The problem lies in education," explained Henn. "People must reduce and reuse their waste first. People should not believe that the problem of waste is solved by recycling. Recycling should be seen as a last resort."

That is why this summer Henn is coordinating a "Tour of the Island" in which he plans to visit all cities on the island to distribute information and speak with people about reducing, reusing and recycling waste.

Volunteers to help with the Tour of the City are wanted. Call Patrick Henn at Action Rebut (398-7432).

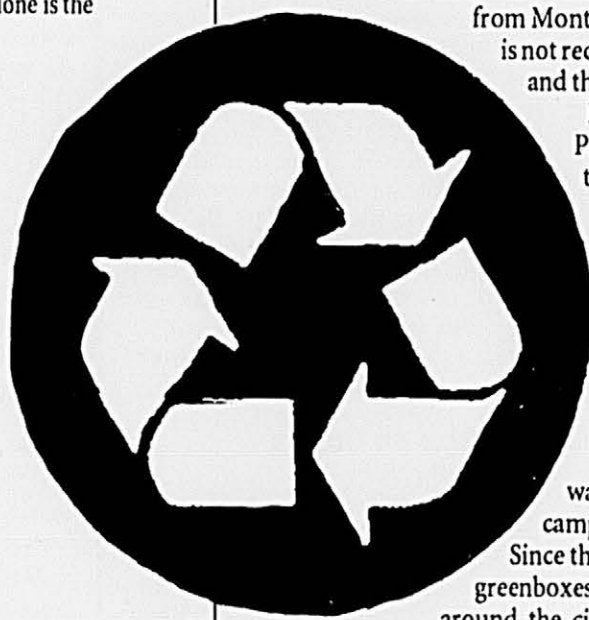
RECYCLING FACTS

Did you know that...

- Almost 80 per cent of what is contained in your green garbage bag can be recycled — 48 per cent of that can be recycled and 35 per cent can be composted.
- Each person living in Montréal produces close to a half-tonne of garbage annually.
- The waste from the principle Montréal newspapers on Saturday alone is the equivalent of 11,000 trees.
- Packaging constitutes 22 per cent of Montréal's garbage

What you can do...

- **REDUCE** the amount of waste you produce:
 - choose products with little or no packaging
 - use products in their concentrated forms
 - replace individual formats for family-sized formats
 - use products which combine many functions
 - buy products that are durable
- **REUSE** what you already have by prolonging a product's life and finding new uses for the product:
 - buy returnable material
 - buy products in their refill formats
 - reuse glass jars at home for storing food or other materials
 - reuse paper and plastic bags for your next trips to the store
 - repair instead of replace products
- **The last resort should be RECYCLING** waste:
 - buy recyclable products like glass, plastic, metal or paper
 - buy products that are packaged in recyclable material
 - recycle waste through what services are available like municipal recycling programs



RECYCLING GUIDE

PAPER PRODUCTS

- newspapers, flyers, cereal boxes, egg cartons, writing paper, and some magazines can be recycled
- newspapers should be tied with string
- waxed and plastified paper products like milk cartons, and juice boxes, cannot be recycled
- paper products that have been soiled by liquid and food like tissue, paper towel, and pizza boxes cannot be recycled

GLASS PRODUCTS

- all glass jars and bottles can be recycled
- glass containers must be rinsed, and lids and tops must be removed
- mirrors, pottery products and light-bulbs cannot be recycled

METAL PRODUCTS

- metal tins, cans, plates and aluminium foil products can be recycled
- metal containers must be rinsed before being recycled
- paint and solvent containers, or containers which may have residue from the product cannot be recycled

PLASTIC PRODUCTS

- plastic bottles and containers such as those for mineral water, margarine, yogurt, peanut butter, vinegar, bleach, and soap can be recycled
- remove any metal packaging and rinse well before recycling
- plastic bags cannot be recycled (although they will be taken if they are deposited) and neither can plastic containers which have contained motor oil or solvents (All plastic products are difficult to recycle and often require additional material to renew their quality and should be avoided).

USEFUL PHONE NUMBERS:

City of Montréal Recycling Program (872-3434)

Ministry of the Environment (Québec) — in Québec (418-643-6071), and outside Québec (1-800-561-1616)

— Compiled by Gwyn Wansbrough with files from the "Guide General de la Collecte Selective à Montréal", by the Ville de Montréal, and "Acheter... Tout en Reduisant Ses Dechets", by the Gouvernement du Québec

"When we send plastics to Asia it's business. They buy it! It's the same as when they buy any resource from Canada. We are not responsible for working conditions there."

— Pierre Morissette, Montréal Department of Public Works

MID

Close to al

ENVIROBRIEFS

Sign the Cousteau Petition

"We inherit the land from our ancestors, but we borrow it from our children," is a wise, Native saying which has become a maxim for the ecological movement today.

A petition is currently circulating to address what many see as a failure of world governments to account for the needs of future generations. Famous ocean explorers Jacques Cousteau (yes, he's still alive and kicking), and his son Jean-Michel Cousteau initiated the "Petition For the Rights of Future Generations" in 1991, as a global initiative.

In signing the petition one endorses the Cousteaus' "Bill of Rights For Future Generations," which in five articles lists a set of proposed ideological principles and actions to be adopted in order to protect both the natural environment and human freedom and dignity, and to ensure that future generations are not left to restore and decontaminate an uncleanable mess.

The petition has been translated into 14 languages and is currently circulating in 102 countries. To date, more than five million signatures have been collected.

This fall, Captain Cousteau is hoping to take his goal of 10 million signatures to the United Nations to urge the General Assembly of the United Nations to adopt the Bill of Rights for Future Generations.

The petition demands that politicians take notice and start taking affirmative action to assure that the future of human beings around the world and the environment which supports them is no longer jeopardized.

The petition drive is currently taking place at McGill Sign at the QPIRG office, Eaton 505; From the SSMU office, Union 1st floor; or The Daily Office, Shatner basement. If all else fails, petitions can be obtained by calling BSF at 481-1978. Completed petitions should be left at the Students' Society office, care of the Environment Committee.

— Brian Sarwer-Foner

Panel on sustainability

There will be a panel discussion on future directions of human activity in light of the environmental crisis, entitled "Environmentally Sustainable Directions: Multidisciplinary Opinions," held this Thursday.

The panel will consist of five McGill professors: Tom Meredith (geography/environmental studies), R.T. Naylor (economics), Q. Samak (engineering), C. Scott (anthropology), and S. Hill (Macdonald/ecology).

Each professor will briefly present their opinions on which directions human change should proceed, focusing on their discipline. After which, the floor will be open to questions from the audience.

The event will take place at 19h in Stewart Biology Building S1/4.

Toxic waste killing thousands on West African island

The continual starvation of over 2000 Annobon island inhabitants off the coast of Equatorial Guinea has been linked to toxic waste dumping.

According to Dutch linguist Marike Post, Equatorial Guinean President



Teodoro Obiang Nguema received \$1.6 million in 1988 from an American corporation in exchange for a shipload of toxic waste. Since then, vegetables and other plant life has been dying at an alarming rate.

In an attempt to turn it into a permanent dumpsite, Obiang has carried out a full blockade of Annobon Island. Post reports that malnutrition and disease are rife among the population, as a result. Any opposition to the dumping and its effects have been met with mass government repression.

—New African, February 11th, 1994

Western nations continue war against Iraq

Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark reports that since the Gulf War over 400 000 Iraqi people (125 000 of which were children) died as a result of the Western embargo.

Since the end of the American-led bombardment in 1991, food and medical supplies have been in short supply in Iraq. According to Clark, this has contributed to the suffering of thousands in a country where pre-war food imports made up 70% of the total supply while pre-war medical imports were 65%.

Clark reports that Western nations have cut off food and medical supplies despite an agreement to exempt the two from the embargo.

—Workers World Service

Free Peltier campaign persists

The fight to free native activist and political prisoner, Leonard Peltier, continues with a number of marches and demonstrations across the U.S. this past month.

Peltier is presently serving his eighteenth year of two consecutive life sentences for murder. In 1975, Peltier who is a member of the aboriginal organization AIM (American Indian Movement), was involved in a shoot-out with FBI agents on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota during a police raid. The battle ended with two FBI agents and one AIM member dead.

While Peltier was tried and convicted for the killing of the agents, many believe he is innocent. In November 1992, U.S. prosecutor Lynn Crook admitted, "we don't know who killed the agents."

Thousands have joined in a five month-long march, which began at Alcatraz prison on February 11th, in the hopes of freeing Peltier. The walk will end in Washington D.C.

—Workers World Service

Conference delegates push progressive agenda

At the Fourth Latin American and Caribbean gathering held in Havana, Cuba from January 25-28, 1200 delegates from 35 countries passed the following resolutions:

- a call to the Mexican government to recognize the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) as the sole representative force for the negotiations in Chiapas
- a call to all governments to end laws based on genocidal and ethnocidal policies against indigenous peoples. This includes the Indian Act in Canada
- the condemnation of human rights violations in Haiti and a call to restore the democratically-elected President, Jean Bertrand Aristide
- a call to all students across the hemisphere to fight for more accessible education which includes the lobbying for non-payment of debt by developing countries
- a rejection of NAFTA because it "does not correspond to the interests of the peoples, but rather to those of U.S. imperialism"
- a declaration making 1994 the World Year of Solidarity with Cuba, coinciding with the 35th anniversary of the Cuban Revolution, and a commitment to increase pressure on the U.S. to end its blockade

—from transcripts provided by Canadian delegate, Arnold August

D-SIZE PLANET FOR SALE.

amenities, good view of Venus. A real fixer-upper.



PHOTO COURTESY ADJUSTERS

Copy shops wasting trees

BY IONE ANDERSON

Montréal copy shops don't recycle their waste paper due to high costs of service charged by recycling companies, each dumping around 50 pounds of paper per week, according to the owner of one copy store.

"We don't recycle our paper because it is not economically feasible. Recycling companies charge more money than we can pay and refuse to pick up small amounts of paper. I would guess we waste around 50 pounds of paper per week," said John Gregori of Copies Concordia.

Those 50 pounds per week would be the equivalent of around 15 trees being cut down per year according to Statistics Canada (117 pounds is equivalent to one tree).

Gregori claims that the environment seems to play small role in the minds of owners of recycling companies.

"Recycling is not a profitable business and they are not going to offer services for free, they want the money. That's what the world is about," said Gregori.

Because the city of Montréal is only responsible for domestic recycling, commercial establishments have to go to those private companies.

The problem is also a question of physical space. Small business don't accumulate that much paper and companies refuse to pick

up their recyclable garbage claiming it is not profitable for them.

"We don't deal with recycling companies anymore. They will not pick up your paper if you don't have that much and we don't have the space to store all the waste paper they ask for," said Robert Gaudreau of Nova Copies.

The Commission d'initiative et développement économique de Montréal (CIDEM) is aware of the problem and encourages community based projects for recycling.

"Some businesses use the city's

recycling bins although it is not out there for them. We normally suggest that small commercial establishments that can't afford to pay for services of recycling companies try to divide costs with, for example, other tenants in their building," said Industrial Commissioner for the Environment Carmen Adam.

But some small companies do have plans that are aimed at small business. According to one of them, the only fee charged would be a maximum of a \$150 dollars

(varying depending on the number of employees of the establishment) per year, including free pick up. That paper is then converted into high quality recycled paper and sold back to clients at prices lower than the ones found in the market.

"Commercial establishments save recycling their paper at low price and we make profit selling high quality recycled paper," an employee of the Enviro Vision PFR recycling company said, "but the real winner is the environment."

FORUM

Change your worldview before you try to change the world

We live in a crazy world. We have created systems of problems which perpetuate themselves and precipitate new ones: poverty, the crippling burden of economic indebtedness, politics being run by greedy multi-national corporations, war, human inequality, overpopulation, and social injustice, to name a few.

Perhaps nothing better illustrates our insanity than the fact that the way we have behaved towards our surrounding environment is such that we are undermining our own future.

Deforestation, soil degradation, species extinction, ozone depletion, climate change, pollution of water and air, and poor agricultural and management practices, have severely interfered with the complex ecological balances which maintain our environment within limits suitable for life as we know it.

We are reaching the threshold; the damage done may already be irreparable, and we could very well be following a path that leads us to our own extinction.

What's even more nuts is that the powers that be, and life as it is here in the "developed" world create a very strong barrier to change. Continuing with business as usual is the order of the day, fueled by greed, the sociopolitical and economic forces that perpetuate social injustice and unequal sharing of the world's resources, the inertia in our mentality that resists change, and apathy.

The solutions are not simple and no one has all the answers. All we know for sure is that we must change — our systems, our habits, our behaviour, and most importantly what goes on inside our brains.

— Brian Sarwer-Foner

Athletes swim to the high seas

McGill scores well at weekend competition

BY NICK KUSE

McGill swimmers made waves at an important provincial championship held at the Université de Laval the weekend before spring break. The McGill women's team placed third overall, and the men's came fourth against four other university teams from across the province.

The spirited McGill squad battled for every point, and some impressive new records were achieved. The final ranking had McGill placed third overall, with Université de Laval first and the Université de

Montréal second.

Although McGill trailed the Université de Montréal men's team by only 5 points after the first day, they were far behind the powerful Laval team. Strong performances on Sunday pushed McGill to second place with a total of 157 points. Laval won with 405, Montreal was third with 137, and Sherbrooke last with 112.

McGill's Eric Potier qualified for the Canadian Inter-University Athletic Union (CIAU) championships in the 100 meter breaststroke. He will join Craig Perfect and Leo Grepin as McGill's representatives in a

swimming tournament at Victoria next week. Grepin also had an impressive weekend, making the finals in every event he swam.

Other notable contributors include Fred Hutchison who set a new McGill record in the 50 meters butterfly, with a 26.53 seconds finish. Sean McKenna won two gold medals in the 1500 freestyle and 400 Individual medley. His only comment on his excellent performance in the final heat was, "I guess I was psyched."

The women's team had a tougher battle, facing the strongest teams in the country. Coach Francois Lau-

rin was pleased with the performance of the women's team, whose total score of 154 points put them third, behind Montréal with 287, and Laval with 273. Sherbrooke trailed with 113 points.

Carol Chiang led McGill's attack, winning gold in the 50 meter butterfly, and silver in both 50 and 100 meter free. Dana McClymont broke the McGill record in the fifty meter breaststroke finishing in 34.88 seconds. Anna Leong also earned a number of points, making the finals in all the events along with personal bests in every one.

Chiang and Leong have qualified for the Victoria meet, along with teammates Agnes Fromont, Meagan Smith-Windsor and Allison Bird.

For the rest of the team the season is now over. Laurin is pleased with the direction the team has taken this year, and looks to the future with enthusiasm.

"There's so much to build with this team," said Laurin. "They're fighters, but still not at the highest level." Laurin also cited the efforts of the team's physiotherapists and assistant coaches as key to the team's success.

We invite our readers to answer this survey. Let us know what you're thinking!

1. Are you
☐ a full-time student
☐ a part-time student
☐ a faculty member
☐ a non-academic staff member
☐ not associated with McGill

2. What is your program/year/occupation?
 _____ / _____ / _____

3. Are you
☐ anglophone ☐ francophone ☐ allophone

4. Age: _____

5. Sex: _____

6. How often do you read the Daily?

- a) How often do you read the news editions (published Monday and Wednesday)?
☐ twice a week
☐ once a week
☐ once a month or more
☐ very rarely
☐ never

- b) How often do you read the Daily Français edition (published Tuesdays)?
☐ every week
☐ once a month or more
☐ very rarely
☐ never

- c) How often do you read the Culture edition (published Thursdays)?
☐ every week
☐ once a month or more
☐ very rarely
☐ never

- d) How often do you read the following sections?
 editorials/comments ☐ always ☐ sometimes ☐ rarely ☐ never
 classifieds ☐ always ☐ sometimes ☐ rarely ☐ never

- letters/hyde parks ☐ always ☐ sometimes ☐ rarely ☐ never
 events listings ☐ always ☐ sometimes ☐ rarely ☐ never

7. Would you like to see more or less of the following in the Daily?

- student politics news
☐ more ☐ less
☐ fine the way it is now ☐ don't care

- McGill news
☐ more ☐ less
☐ fine the way it is now ☐ don't care

- city news
☐ more ☐ less
☐ fine the way it is now ☐ don't care

- national news
☐ more ☐ less
☐ fine the way it is now ☐ don't care

- provincial news
☐ more ☐ less
☐ fine the way it is now ☐ don't care

- international news
☐ more ☐ less
☐ fine the way it is now ☐ don't care

- education news
☐ more ☐ less
☐ fine the way it is now ☐ don't care

- Women's news
☐ more ☐ less
☐ fine the way it is now ☐ don't care

- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Queer news
☐ more ☐ less
☐ fine the way it is now ☐ don't care

- Science news
☐ more ☐ less
☐ fine the way it is now ☐ don't care

- Anti-racism news
☐ more ☐ less
☐ fine the way it is now ☐ don't care

- Disabled news
☐ more ☐ less
☐ fine the way it is now ☐ don't care

- Sports news
☐ more ☐ less
☐ fine the way it is now ☐ don't care

- music reviews
☐ more ☐ less
☐ fine the way it is now ☐ don't care

- movie reviews
☐ more ☐ less
☐ fine the way it is now ☐ don't care

- book reviews
☐ more ☐ less
☐ fine the way it is now ☐ don't care

- art reviews
☐ more ☐ less
☐ fine the way it is now ☐ don't care

- humour
☐ more ☐ less
☐ fine the way it is now ☐ don't care

- Special Issues (for example: Black History month, Women's week, etc.)
☐ more ☐ less
☐ fine the way it is now ☐ don't care

8. What do you think of the "look" of the paper?

- ☐ Love it ☐ Like it ☐ dislike it ☐ Hate it ☐ Don't care

9. Do you agree with the following statements?

- a) "The Daily is a good thing to have on campus."
☐ Agree strongly ☐ Agree somewhat ☐ no opinion ☐ Disagree somewhat ☐ Disagree strongly
 b) "The Daily does a good job"
☐ Agree strongly ☐ Agree somewhat ☐ no opinion ☐ Disagree somewhat ☐ Disagree strongly

10. What other campus publications do you read? How often?

11. Do you work?

- ☐ part-time ☐ full-time

12. Do you use coupons/promotional items advertised in the Daily?

- ☐ often ☐ rarely ☐ never

13. What bars/pubs/restaurants/clubs/etc. do you frequent?

14. At what location do you usually pick up the paper?

Additional comments/suggestions (use another sheet if necessary)

Please return completed surveys to the Daily offices, Shatner Building, 3480 McTavish, room B-03, H3A 1X9 or fax them at 398-8318

Female coaches still have a long way to go

BY KATHERINE MANHERZ

TORONTO (CUP) — Chris Harron entered the classroom and waited for the instructor. It was the first day of a week-long certification program for hockey coaches. Scanning the room, she realized she was different from everyone else. She was the only woman in the class of 60.

Harron, head coach of the York Yeowomen hockey team, is the only woman to have graduated from the National Coaching Certificate Program during the last three years. During that time, the program has graduated 22 men.

Hardly any women coach women's teams in Canada, and none coach men's teams. The question is, why?

There's a tendency to believe that gender equality is much more prevalent today. But when we look at the number of women coaches compared to the number of women athletes, we realize that women are still severely under-represented in the coaching ranks.

Some say there are few women entering the coaching profession because many of them aren't accepted as strong leaders. The irony is that women who have become successful as coaches have usually done so by leading their teams to national championships. Take Cathy Shields, for instance.

Shields was previously the head coach for the University of Victoria basketball squad and her team has finished in the top ten every year she's coached. She has won the CIAU title six times. Shields was awarded coach of the year in 1979 and 1992. Currently she is taking the year off to concentrate on the women's national team which has qualified for the World Championships.

She believes that technical skills can always be learned, "but whether you've got good people skills" is what really makes a good coach.

Multiple barriers facing women

What also makes a good coach is having the time to dedicate to the craft.

"Coaching is extremely demanding, and it's extremely time-consuming and emotionally draining. We're starting to get more women in coaching but keeping them is really difficult," Shields said.

"We lose a lot of good young women because it's such a hard juggle with family life. The majority of men don't have the ultimate [family] responsibility...that women still ultimately do have."

Even if a woman has all the ability and the dedication to make coaching her profession, there are still other barriers. They have to be accepted by the informal network of men which runs sports.

Anne Hall is a professor of physical education at the University of Alberta and she has been involved with women in sport for the

past thirty years. Hall was part of a team that studied "The Gender Structure of National Sport Organizations", a project funded by Sport Canada.

In the study Hall found that barriers to women's participation (at any level) in sport

events," she wrote, adding that it was thought to be "the rightful province of males."

Currently the IOC has on its staff 7 women and 93 men and, while 257 events are open to men, only 86 events are open to women. As a rule, men compete in almost twice as many

League she was faced with situations where she was singled out because of her gender.

"I remember having a problem with a vice president who told me that I wouldn't get any little boys on the team if I put my name down as the coach," she said. "Then it came down when a lot of parents, mostly the fathers, accused me of coaching like a woman."

Because of this pressure, many women deliberately adopt a masculine coaching style.

"Women bring different strengths and it is a very different game and it's less valued," said Sue Vail, coordinator of York's sports administration degree program. "Higher, faster, stronger is part of a man's game. But different is okay."

Greg Malszecki is a professor of Physical Education at York University. He is currently completing his PhD on women in sport. "There's very little acceptance for women coaching men and women are losing their jobs coaching women," he said, "even as

women's sport becomes more important and better funded."

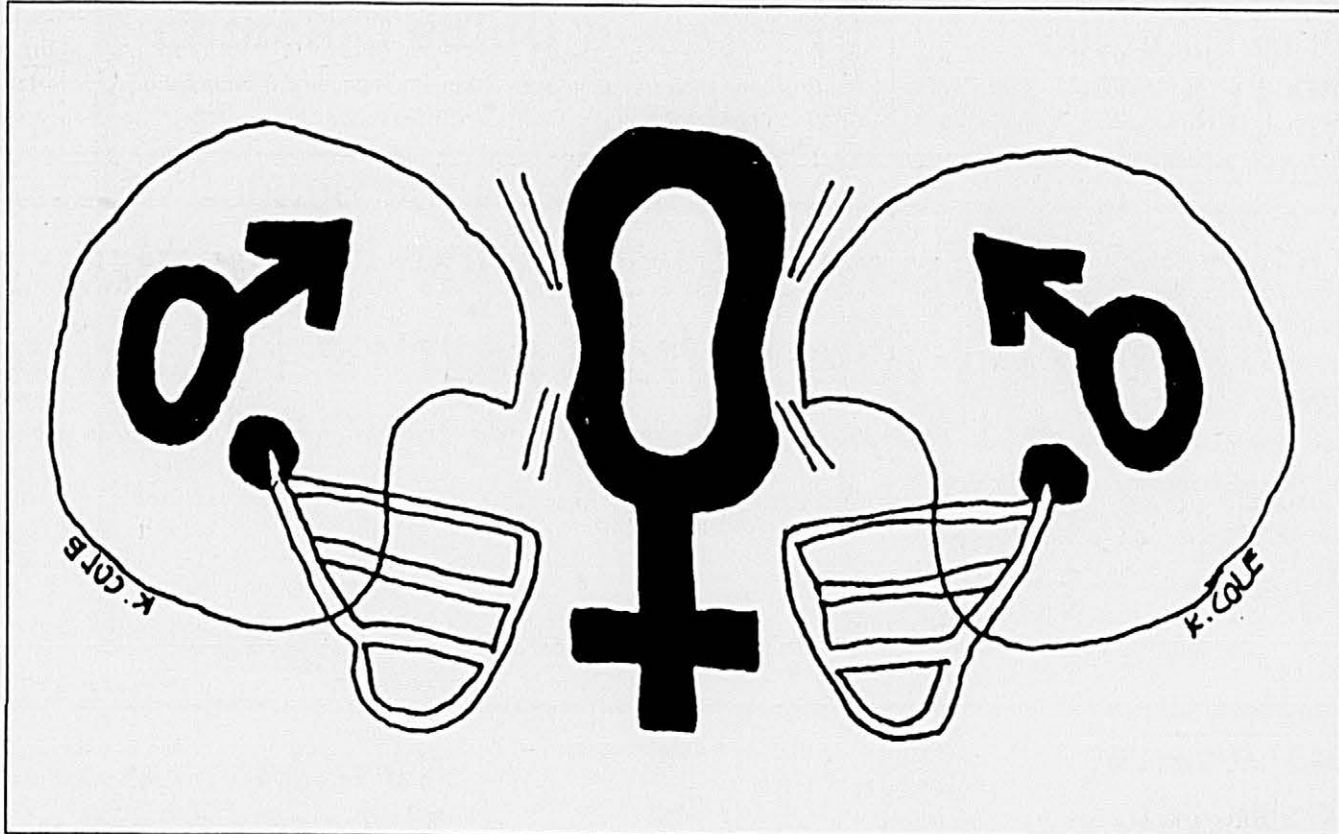
Malszecki believes that part of the problem is that women believe times are changing for the better even though studies show that women are still not attaining equitable grounds in the sports arena.

"People tend to believe that affirmative action and pay equity and social equality as defined by law can be legislated. But at the level where most of us live the visible institutions, like sports that celebrate men's lives, women can't be equal because they're not there."

Malszecki asks us to question why, if \$350 million in taxpayer money went to the Skydome, have we never seen women's teams perform there?

Female coaches are also faced with an extra load of prejudices. If they're not married, their sexual orientation is questioned. If they have a family then society tends to believe that they should be with their family, acting as a nurturer, and not on the road with the team.

Perhaps Malszecki sums it up best. "We'll have equality when a woman can walk into a team meeting as head coach and nobody notices that she's a woman."



DAILY GRAPHIC BY KERILYN COLE

are "more firmly entrenched and much more difficult to address" than they first appear.

The study identified four major barriers to women entering coaching:

- The powerful, informal networks among men;
- The lack of female role models, as well as the lack of support for women who could be role models;
- The attitudes of both males and females towards female participation; and
- The lack of commitment by women past a certain level of involvement.

"There have been enormous advances and changes," Hall said in an interview. "Women's sport is so different compared to thirty years ago. But there are still real areas of inequity and (women) can't seem to overcome them."

But women have spent years trying to overcome the barriers that exist in the coaching sphere. In 1921 women were formally refused entry into the Olympics. In response, Madame Alice Millat of France formed the Federation Sportive Feminine Internationale (FSFI). By 1928, as a result of Millat's efforts, women were active participants in the Olympics.

Beginning with only five nations, the FSFI grew and by 1936 thirty nations were participating. Even with this rapid growth, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) still tried to discourage women from participating in athletics. They did this by opposing the FSFI.

Shirley de la Hunty, an Australian former track and field athlete and coach, commented on the eventual disbandment of the FSFI. In the book *Sportswomen Towards 2000*, de la Hunty writes that the IOC eventually laid the FSFI to rest. "It was not thought appropriate that women were in charge of international

Olympic events as women.

The Canadian Association for the Advancement of Women, Sport and Physical Activity (CAAWS) was created in 1981 with the belief that only when women begin to speak together on sports issues, will they be heard.

Making it clear that only through a commitment to equity and accessibility will national sport organizations be funded, the CAAWS forces national sport organizations to hire more women, not only in coaching, but in all areas of employment.

York University, for example, established a gender equity program in 1988. Athletic Director Mike Dinning believes that York has to meet two goals. They have to have as many women coaching women as possible, and they have to have an equal number of women's and men's teams.

Dinning said he's frustrated trying to find qualified female coaches. "The whole system stinks. You've got to find women to coach your athletes and there aren't any out there."

York has gone so far as to offer an apprenticeship program that will assist women in becoming certified coaches. Dinning said this will "help make up for the historical difference", the lack of training women have had.

Even with the best possible training, women coaches still have to be accepted by the male sports community.

Coaching "like a woman"

Anne Hall believes it is publicly considered "unacceptable for women to coach men. Men won't accept it. It goes all the way back down to primary school. Very strong societal attitudes suggest women cannot control boys or men."

When York coach Chris Harron began coaching in the Metro Toronto Hockey

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The Shatner University Centre
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- Coordinateur du Botin Etudiant AEUM*
- Président du Conseil AEUM
- Coordinateur du Comité sur l'environnement AEUM
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- Comité du Centre Universitaire
- Comité des Breuvages & Aliments AEUM
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*Il est possible que ces postes soit renumérés
cette année, probablement entre \$500 à
\$2000.Pour tout renseignement et formulaire d'application, adressez-vous au
bureau d'information du Centre Universitaire William Shatner (3480
McTavish). Votre formulaire doit être remis au plus tard vendredi le 18
mars 1994. Le formulaire pour le poste d'Editeur-en-chef "Tribune" doit
être remis au plus tard vendredi le 11 mars 1994.



SSMU GENERAL ELECTIONS POLL LOCATIONS & HOURS

MARCH 8, 9, 10, 1994

LOCATION	Tuesday Mar. 8	Wednesday Mar. 9	Thursday Mar. 10
BISHOP MOUNTAIN HALL	11:30-2:00	11:30-2:00 4:30-7:30	11:30-2:00
BRONFMAN	11:00-4:00	10:00-4:00	10:00-4:00
BURNSIDE	11:00-4:00	10:00-4:00	10:00-4:00
CURRIE GYM	—	2:00-7:00	12:00-5:00
EDUCATION	1:00-4:00	1:00-4:00	1:00-4:00
CHANCELLOR DAY HALL	11:00-4:00	10:00-4:00	10:00-4:00
LEACOCK	11:00-4:00	10:00-4:00	10:00-4:00
McCONNELL ENG.	11:00-4:00	10:00-4:00	10:00-4:00
McINTYRE	1:30-4:00	1:30-4:00	1:30-4:00
MUSIC	—	10:00-1:00	10:00-1:00
REDPATH LIBRARY	11:00-5:00	10:00-7:00	10:00-5:00
RVC	11:30-2:00	11:30-2:00	—
STEWART BIOLOGY (south)	11:00-1:30	10:00-1:00	10:00-1:00
THOMSON HOUSE	11:00-2:00	11:00-2:00	—
UNION BUILDING	11:00-5:00	10:00-7:00	10:00-5:00

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McGill Students (with valid ID): \$3.50 per day, 4 or more consecutive days, \$2.75 per day (\$11.00 per week). McGill Employees (with staff card) \$4.50 per day, 4 or more consecutive days, \$3.75 per day (\$15.00 per week). All others: \$5.00 per day, or \$4.25 per day for 4 or more consecutive days (\$17.00 per week). Extra charges may apply, and prices do not include applicable GST or PST. For more information, please visit our office in person or call 398-6790 - **WE CANNOT TAKE CLASSIFIED ADS OVER THE PHONE. PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD CAREFULLY WHEN IT APPEARS IN THE PAPER.** The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

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14 - NOTICES

The Savoy Society of McGill presents the hilarious musical *The Gondoliers* at Moyse Hall March 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12. Tickets are \$6-\$12. 398-6826 for info.

LBGM Weekly discussion groups: Wed. Bi-group 5:30, 5th flr. Eaton Bldg. Fri. Coming Out 5:30, General 7:00, both at UTC, 3521 University. All welcome.

Questioning your sexuality? Or do you have any other concerns and need to talk? Call the LBGM Peer Counselling Line at 398-6822 Mon. to Fri. 7 to 10 pm.

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Students' Society of McGill University

**The Following questions shall be
placed on the ballot for the
Winter Referendum Period to be held on
March 8, 9, and 10, 1994.**

Question One

Compte tenu du fait que

L'Association des Étudiantes et des Étudiants de l'Université McGill est un nom d'une longueur encombrante.

Et par ailleurs, compte tenu du fait que:

Cette traduction est incorrecte

Nous proposons:

Par l'entremise d'un référendum, un amendement à la traduction officielle du nom de l'association:

L'Association des Étudiantes et des Étudiants de l'Université McGill serait remplacé par:

L'Association Étudiante de l'Université McGill (l'AÉUM). (Oui/Non/Pas d'Opinion)

Question Two

Pending the acceptance of the Judicial Board of the Constitutionality of the Question

Given that question 12 of the Canadian Red Cross Blood Donor Questionnaire states this:

The following activities put you at risk for AIDS:

- if male, having sex with another male, even once
- sharing needles or taking street drugs by needle
- receiving regular treatment with blood or blood products
- accepting money or drugs in exchange for sex
- being the sexual partner of someone who has taken part in any of the above activities, who has contracted AIDS or has tested positive for AIDS

Given that article 2, section 2.3 of the Students' Society of McGill University Constitution states this:

All Society endeavours shall be undertaken with full respect for human dignity and without discrimination on the basis of, but not limited to, gender, age, race, ethnic or national origin, religion, sexual orientation, mental or physical disability, language or social class.

Should the Students' Society of McGill University withdraw its support of Canadian Red Cross Blood Drives? (Yes/No/No Opinion)